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## CORDON ABOUT GEN. CRONJE DRAWING IN.

Here a Little, There a Little, the Lines Are Drawing Closer About Cronje, and

## SURRENDER OR ANNIHILATION

Of the Brave Boer Army Seems the Only Possible Outcome of the Struggle.

LONDON, Feb. 25, 4:35 a. m.—Perhaps never before in the course of the present campaign have such crowds visited the war office as went there yesterday.

The Times remarks to-day: "The dearth of news is somewhat trying at a time when considerable success was generally regarded as imminent."

No diminution of confidence in Lord Roberts is felt, however, and the public is ready to believe he has good reasons for not mentioning General Cronje in the official dispatches. Probably he is in no hurry, a position which is daily bringing small parties of Boers in a vain effort to reinforce General Cronje. These he can deal with in detail.

Lord Roberts has already captured over 100 Boers, and at this rate he will soon have quite a respectable array of prisoners to hold as hostages for the 3,000 British already in Pretoria.

General Cronje's refusal of the offer of Lord Roberts regarding the women and children indicates either that the position is less desperate than has been supposed or that he has been able to dig an absolutely safe place for them.

Everything goes to show that General Buller's advance is most stubbornly contested and most cautiously carried out.

It is hoped that he will soon be in a position where General White will be able to assist him materially.

Becoming interesting.

The campaign is now approaching a most interesting phase. In about a fortnight the congress of the Afrikaner bond will meet, and it is rumored that Mr. Hofmeyr will then propose peace terms on the basis of the republic retaining absolute independence, but offering to disarm. If these terms are rejected it is understood that a manifesto will be issued to the Dutch throughout South Africa, calling upon them to throw off their allegiance to Great Britain.

Probably these rumors are exaggerated, but there is no doubt that the greatest anxiety prevails in Cape Town regarding coming events.

Germany, through the semi-official Berliner Post, reiterates that all reports of German intervention are quite without foundation.

Captain Raymond Harvey De Montmorency, who was killed in General Gatacre's reconnaissance Saturday, was the heir of Viscount Frankfort De Montmorency, and was the fourth heir to a peerage which has fallen in the course of the campaign.

The Lourenço Marques correspondent of the Times says:

Urging Kruger to Sue for Peace.

"The feeling in official circles at Pretoria border on consternation. General Louis Botha and President Steyn are both urging President Kruger to sue for peace. At Bloemfontein General Cronje's position is regarded as hopeless."

PAARDEBURG, Orange Free State, Friday, Feb. 23.—The British are gradually closing in upon General Cronje from all sides and making his position more impossible than ever.

During the course of last night the British artillery poured in several rounds. There was a terrible rain and thunder storm early in the evening.

The Canadians were heavily engaged in Sunday's fight, behaving most gallantly.

PAARDEBURG, Orange Free State, Saturday, Feb. 24.—The British took eighty prisoners as the result of yesterday's engagement.

A balloon ascended and discovered several new works which the British guns shelled to-day.

LONDON, Feb. 25, 3:55 p. m.—Lord Roberts has sent the following additional advice to the war office:

"Paardeburg, Saturday afternoon, Feb. 24.—Methuen reports that Barkly West was occupied by our troops on February 22. The loyal inhabitants displayed great enthusiasm."

The country west of the railway from Cape Town to Kimberley is gradually settling down. A detachment has started from De Aar for Britstown and Douglas and Prieska will shortly be visited by our troops.

Methuen's account of the admirable manner in which the Kimberley hospital is managed made one desire to send some of our sick and wounded there."

Cronje's Position Hopeless.

PAARDEBURG, Orange Free State, Feb. 23.—General Cronje's position is more hopeless than ever. Our guns dominate the sloping ascents from the river on all sides and by the rush of Shrophires on Wednesday night up the river bed, the Boers lost 200 yards space in their cover. Deserters say the British fire has been very deadly and affirm that General Cronje himself is willing to surrender but is overborne by the young Boers from the Transvaal.

There are women and children with the Boer force. General Roberts proposed to let them pass out of danger, but this suggestion, as well as the offer of medical aid, has been rejected.

The kopje captured by the British last

Wednesday, when fifty prisoners were taken, is a most important strategic position. Its possession should enable us to repulse any Boer reinforcements from the eastward.

Hollow-Nosed Mauser Bullets. LONDON, Feb. 25, 3:55 p. m.—The war office publishes the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"Paardeburg, Feb. 24, 12:20 p. m.—Parties of Boers recently arrived from Natal attacked our outposts in force again yesterday. They lost a good many killed and wounded and nearly 100 prisoners, including a commandant and three field cornets. Our casualties were four officers wounded, nine men killed, twenty-three wounded, two missing. On the 21st and 22nd one officer and thirteen men were wounded.

"Six men were wounded yesterday by hollow-nosed Mauser bullets. The nickel case is split in four slits, making the projectile of the most explosive and explosive nature possible. A wounded Boer brought to the hospital yesterday had sixty of these bullets in his pockets."

"During the advances at Kimberley the casualties were officers two killed, thirteen wounded; men four killed, seventy-eight wounded."

(The officers casualties had previously been reported.)

## CAMPED NEAR THE LAAGER

And Boers Opened Horrible Fire on the Gloucesters and Essexes.

PAARDEBURG, Orange Free State, Wednesday, Feb. 21.—The fourth day of General Cronje's fine defense opened in a stirring fashion. Soon after dawn a most terrific rattle of rifle fire broke out, waking the sleeping camp. It was the heaviest fire during the war and all awaited with foreboding the news of its effect.

It soon developed that the Gloucesters and Essexes had lost their way and had bivouacked, in error, close to the Boer laager on the north side of the river. As soon as they were perceived by the enemy, the latter fusilladed. Wonderful to tell the British casualties were practically none.

## Desultory Firing.

There was desultory firing all day long on both the north and south banks, General Knox's brigade holding and pushing forward the line south of the river, while General Smith-Dorrien, on the north side worked toward the laager. Meanwhile General French advanced, in a far easterly direction, near a kopje held by a strong force of Cronje's men, reinforced by a Ladysmith contingent. At the same time General Broadwood's brigade with a battery of horse artillery, took up positions to the left and rear of the same kopjes.

The front hill was thoroughly searched by a raking fire. Suddenly the Boers bolted from every side toward General French, who headed toward the drift, shelling vigorously. A great number escaped, but many were killed by shrapnel, and about forty were captured.

## Kopje Evacuated.

As soon as the kopje was evacuated, this correspondent visited it. The position was found to be wonderfully strong naturally and to form the real key to the position in the case of defense against Boer reinforcements advancing from the east.

Our first contact with the Ladysmith Boers was singularly unfortunate for them. A great deal of forage, provisions and equipment was captured, and the kopje was frequently dotted with blood, showing that many wounded had been removed.

The Boer method of removing their dead is to tie a couple of reins to the body, which is thus dragged off by two horsemen at a full gallop.

## Young Men Unwilling.

There were several purporters to-day on the subject of a short armistice. It seems that General Cronje is willing to surrender, but that the young Transvaalers refuse. The other beleaguered Boers are anxious to give up.

A British doctor, who visited the Boer lines to see the wounded, found the trenches along the river full of wounded and saw many dead.

A deserter who came into camp last night says that yesterday's bombardment was appalling in its effects, especially in the case of the howitzers batteries enfilading the river.

The position to-day is practically the same. The Boers are strengthening their entrenchments around the laager, but the case is hopeless. The capture of the kopje to-day has given the British a splendid position, and will prevent a Boer relieving force reaching Cronje.

## Boer Bravery Admired.

Everybody admires the splendid stand of the burghers, but from a humanitarian point of view, it is considered that further resistance on the part of General Cronje will be criminal.

Every shrapnel shot finds a victim, and unless a miracle occurs, his force must be wiped out or captured. The former result is terrible to contemplate; but, although it would require a few days, it would be easy to accomplish.

To-day Lord Roberts sent General Cronje an offer of a safe conduct for the women and children, together with a free pass to any point for them, and also an offer of doctors and medicine. Cronje's reply was a curt refusal and desultory shelling was resumed.

## Crawling Up on the Boers.

PAARDEBURG, Orange Free State, Thursday, Feb. 22.—Artillery shelling continued during the early part of last night. As soon as the last gun was fired, the Shrophires, who had been occupying the river bed since Sunday, rushed forward, seized on about 200 yards of near ground and entrenched a fresh position before daybreak.

At dawn General Cronje himself docketed that amount of space. The Shrophires had done excellent work under a galling fire since Sunday, and they were relieved by the Gordons to-day.

The exchange of positions had its

amusing features, in spite of the danger. The Gordons crawled on their stomachs to the trenches and the Shrophires crept out of these by actually reaching over the Gordons.

## Every Prospect Pleases.

The scene of the last five days fighting is one of the prettiest spots in South Africa. The river at the point where General Cronje is ensconced and fighting for life resembles some parts of the Hudson river, the ground all around sloping toward the stream. All the highlands are covered by British artillery. Cronje is faced in the front and rear from both banks by the British, while General French's horse, far away on the flanks, prevents a sudden inrush of Boers.

During the artillery firing last evening the mules of the Eighty-second battery, which had remained hitched to the carriages, suddenly stampeded and galloped off en masse, but to-day the wagons with one exception were recovered.

General French has sent in seventy-five prisoners. A British patrol, eighty miles to the west, discovered thirty Boers wandering away and cornered them. Already this force has captured forty-six of the enemy, while many dead Boers have been seen.

The Boer prisoners are all depressed at the present course of the war, and they comment bitterly upon General Cronje's persistence, which they call "murder."

To-day a German ambulance attached to the Boer forces was allowed to traverse the British lines in front of Jacobabad.

Quantities of cattle, sheep and trek oxen have been captured while wandering from the Boer laager.

## MORE HEAVY FIGHTING.

Steady Advance of British Positions.

## Boer Positions Not Strong.

COLENSO, Natal, Saturday, Feb. 24.—The Boers, who have been reinforced, made a stand on Thursday at Groblers Kloof and on a range of hills running east. They had been forced from all their positions on the right.

General Lyttleton's division on Thursday advanced under cover of the kopjes. The Boers fired a creusot and a "Long Tom." The British artillery was well sheltered in the action at daybreak and until late in the afternoon, when a heavy rifle fire on both sides developed.

The British infantry had advanced a mile and a half and a continuous fire was kept up until after dark. The Boers stuck to their positions. The British artillery fire was irregular. A few salvos were sent toward the thickly wooded spots and ravines from which the Boer fire was heaviest.

The Boers sent shells into the headquarters baggage, close to the hospital, but no material damage was done.

General Wynne was slightly wounded.

The Boer positions are not considered strong, with the exception of Groblers Kloof. The hills eastward are not so high, and can not be entrenched so well as the mountains which the British have taken.

## PLENTY OF PROVISIONS

But Cronje is Running Short on Ammunition.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—A dispatch to the Morning Post from Kimberley, dated Friday, says:

General Cronje is reported to have plenty of provisions, but to be running short of ammunition. Mr. Rhodes is extremely hopeful that the war has reached its concluding stage.

## "ROUGH HOUSE"

Where Guests Received "True Kentucky Hospitality."

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 25.—A special to the Commercial from Whitesburg, Ky., tells of a free fight near Pound's Gap, in which one person was killed and several were injured. The trouble occurred during a dance at the home of Bill Mullins, a Virginia moonshiner. Pistols and knives were used in the scrimmage, which lasted until the place had been cleared of all but the wounded. John Newberry was shot, and died within two hours. Ed Newberry, his brother, was fatally wounded. Luella, the sixteen-year-old daughter of Mullins, was stabbed three times with a dirk, and cannot recover. Mrs. Mullins was severely bruised, and a man named Keller, of Dickinson county, was shot in the knee. Mullins has been arrested and taken to the county jail, at Clintwood, where he is under a heavy guard to prevent a lynching, which has been threatened by friends of the Newberry brothers. Pound's Gap was the scene of the murder of the three Crafts brothers in December last.

## MONTMORENCY'S SCOUTS

Were Outflanked by the Boers, and Suffered Heavy Loss.

STERKSTROOM, Feb. 25.—A reconnaissance yesterday in force, under General Gatacre, with eight guns, found the Boers occupying a ridge three miles beyond Moltene, in the Stormberg direction.

Montmorency's scouts charged the Boers, who crept around the scouts' flank, pouring in a deadly fire. The scouts were finally compelled to retire, having lost heavily. Fourteen are missing. Captain Montmorency was killed. The reconnaissance was valuable, and would have been most satisfactory had it not been for the unfortunate disaster to the scouts, with whom Lieut. Colonel Hoekier happened to be. Their loss was four killed and many wounded and missing.

## TOWBOAT RELIEF

Burned to the Water's Edge at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 25.—The towboat Relief, the property of the Pittsburg Coal Combine, burned to the water's edge here to-night. It was moored beside a large fleet of loaded coal barges at Brown's landing. The value of the boat was \$3,000. Some of the machinery may be saved.

## THE WEEK'S CONGRESSIONAL FORECAST.

Senate This Week Will Be Divided Between Finance, Insular Possessions and Quay Case

## PORTO RICAN TARIFF BILL

Debate Will Close To-day and Vote May Be Taken To-morrow—Republican Conference.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.—The time of the senate during the present week will be divided between the questions of the finances, the government policy towards the insular possessions, and the seating of Senator Quay upon the nomination of the governor of Pennsylvania.

The Hawaiian bill remains the unfinished business subject to removal at any time by the Quay resolution and also by the conference report upon the currency bill.

Senator Aldrich has given notice that he will make a speech in explanation of the currency bill agreement on Wednesday and that he will call it up the next day (Thursday) and then ask final action upon it. The request, of course, will lead to a spirited contest, to many sharp speeches and to the final adoption of the report by practically the same vote by which the bill originally passed the senate.

The matter may be before the senate for several days.

There will be several speeches during the week on the Quay resolution and there is a probability of reaching a vote on it the latter part of the week. Senator Chandler probably will speak for Mr. Quay Monday and Senator Turley in opposition. Later in the week Senators Hoar and Penrose will talk for Mr. Quay and Senator Burrows in opposition. After these only short speeches will be heard. Senator Penrose says he will make an effort to have the discussion confined to the morning hour so as not to interfere with other questions before the senate, but if a disposition to delay the vote should become apparent he will then press the Quay matter. He counts upon a vote late in the week, and says he expects a larger vote than was cast in Mr. Quay's favor in taking the resolution up.

## PORTO RICAN TARIFF BILL

Will Be the Storm Center in the House.

The event of the week in the house of representatives will be the taking of the vote on the Porto Rican tariff bill. This has been set for 3 p. m., on Tuesday, although the differences which have arisen on the bill may compel a rearrangement of the programme. The general debate on the measure will close on Monday, and on Tuesday up to the hour of voting the debate will proceed under the five minute rule. Extraordinary interest attaches to the outcome of this struggle, owing to the differences which have arisen on the Republican side of the chamber. It had been arranged that the debate should proceed Monday night, but this must give way to the Republican conference in the hall of the house at 3 p. m., when a final effort will be made to reconcile differences and agree upon a compromise bill.

For the rest of the week no exact procedure has been arranged, except that the Alabama contested election case of Aldrich vs. Robbins will be considered as soon as the Porto Rican bill is out of the way. This case involves race questions and gives the opportunity for that extended range of debate usually extended by questions of that nature. The army appropriation bill is on the calendar, and doubtless will receive consideration the latter part of the week. Owing to the extent of the military forces in the Philippines.

The Hawaiian bill and the Nicaragua canal bill also are awaiting a hearing, although it is not likely either of them will be taken up this week.

## "BLACKLEG VACCINE"

Stockmen and Farmers Desiring to Be Supplied Through the Department of Agriculture, Must Obtain Endorsement of Their Senators or Representatives.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.—Not long ago the department of agriculture, as a precautionary measure, advised farmers and others, after a trial of what is known as "blackleg vaccine" matter, to express their opinion of its quality and efficiency, and to obtain the endorsement of their senators and representatives upon applications for the remedy.

The following letter, addressed to Senator Elkins, upon the subject, is self-explanatory:

"Referring to the enclosed letter concerning the distribution of blackleg vaccine by this department, which you kindly referred for information, I would say that the department has been distributing this vaccine and is still doing so, but lately, on account of the numerous protests which have been sent to Congress by the commercial manufacturers and the drug trade, applicants have been requested to secure the endorsement of their senators or members of Congress upon their applications for the remedy. There have been so many articles inserted in the press by interested parties, criticizing the department for making and distributing this vaccine, that those who have used it and who depend upon it for protecting their cattle, have become alarmed for fear that Congress will do

something to stop the distribution. This department is not asking for any appropriation for this work, as it costs very little to make the vaccine, and unless Congress takes some action directing the department to stop the distribution, we shall go on making and supplying it as heretofore.

Very respectfully,  
(Signed.) J. H. BRIGHAM,  
"Acting Secretary."

## STEAMSHIP CALIFORNIA

Fast on the Rocks at Ram Island, Off the Coast of Maine, and May Go to Pieces—Valued at \$3,000,000. Passengers Refused to Go in the Life Boat.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 25.—The big Allan Line steamship California, which left her dock at midnight, went ashore on Ram Island ledge, just outside of the harbor, a few minutes after her pilot left her this morning. All the passengers are safe, although still aboard. Most of the local shipping men are of the opinion that the rocks have penetrated the bottom of the vessel in several places and they doubt very much if she can be saved. The vessel is valued at \$3,000,000; the cargo at \$300,000. There are six cabin, five intermediate and ten steerage passengers, besides a crew of seventy-five men. The cabin passengers are Mr. and Mrs. Hutton, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Wilson, Toronto; Miss Bailey, Ottawa, Ind., and Mr. Brownell, Esquimaux, B. C.

The California was in charge of Pilot Edward L. Parsons, and at the time he left here the wind was blowing hard from the southeast and was accompanied at the time by heavy rain. Pilot Parsons left the ship on reaching the bell buoy off Cushing's Island Point, after he gave the officers of the ship the correct course. Ten minutes later the California was hard and fast aground on Ram Island ledge. This is a reef which runs out from Ram Island, and the ship had gone several points off her course when she struck. This forenoon the life saving boat, seven miles away, launched a boat and put off for the steamer, intending to transfer the passengers from the steamer to the tug Piedmont. Some of the women passengers desired to be transferred, but on seeing the manner in which the life boat pitched and rolled, they decided not to leave the ship.

The ship is lying under the lee of Ram Island on the ledge and although the waves are breaking with great force, the long ledge acts as a breakwater and protects the ship. The wind is now blowing strongly from the westward and the sea is rapidly subsiding. The passengers will probably be taken off to-morrow morning without danger, and if the sea is smooth the work of removing the cargo will commence.

The California was bound to Glasgow by way of Halifax. Captain Barclay says that the hold is full of water, the fires are extinguished, there is a heavy sea and the passengers are perfectly safe.

## CUBAN "FOURTH OF JULY"

Appropriately Observed—Good Feeling For the United States.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Feb. 25.—The order of Governor General Wood, making yesterday a holiday in honor of the beginning of the revolution, was very popular and was observed strictly. Except for a few American houses, it was impossible to find a business establishment open. The Cubans consider the day in the same light as the Americans do the Fourth of July.

The principal celebration was held at the Antonio Maceo club, where the speeches were quite different in tone from any made at any previous demonstration. All the speakers accepted in good faith the avowed intention of the United States government to establish a Cuban republic and one of the principal subjects of discussion was the method of floating the first loan for the payment of the soldiers of the Cuban army.

## Gomez Honored.

HAVANA, Feb. 25.—The conduct of the Cuban people yesterday during the celebration of independence day is favorably commented upon by the local papers. The fact that Monsignor Sharrett's arrival, in spite of the many protests against his appointment, was treated with respect, and the fact that Spanish, American and Cuban flags waved side by side unmolested and harmoniously were surprises for many. It had been considered that these various events coming together would promote disturbances. The feeling was that, if any moment since the American occupation, began could be pregnant with the seeds of trouble, it had come yesterday. Moreover, several things seemed to justify the rumors of possible trouble. As matters turned out, however, the most complete harmony prevailed among all classes. Many people believed that General Gomez had lost a large part of influence over the Cubans he formerly possessed, but recent events have furnished convincing proof to the contrary. On Friday General Wood requested General Gomez to use his personal influence to prevent any disturbances on the arrival of Monsignor Sharrett, and despite the fact that a programme had been arranged, General Gomez succeeded, within a few hours, in transforming open hostility into passive respect. The influence of Gomez, even in Havana, where his opponents had claimed it was less than anywhere else in the island, is enormous, and in all other parts his name is loved and revered.

## NOT IN A STATE OF WAR,

But Rebellion and Insurrection, Says Alger.

DETROIT, Feb. 25.—Concerning a recent statement from Washington with regard to a difficulty which confronts Secretary Root in deciding whether the United States is in a state of war, ex-Secretary Alger to-day spoke as follows: "I should say most emphatically that the United States is not in a state of war. The treaty of peace signed at Paris ended the war with Spain. The only terms that can properly be applied to the present trouble in the Philippines are rebellion and insurrection."

## HOMESTEADER UNAWARE OF HIS WEALTH

Died in an Almshouse in Duluth in Absolute Poverty and Without Friends.

## VALUABLE ORE DISCOVERIES

On His Land Made It Worth Half a Million, and Now He Has Relatives Galore.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—A special to the Record from Duluth, Minn., says:

Johann Mueller, who died a supposed pauper, left property which has risen in value to several hundred thousand dollars. Mueller was a homesteader who took up government pine land a few miles north of this city some years ago. He became so involved in financial troubles that many trifling judgments were taken against his land, on which he had also given two small mortgages, aggregating about \$800. Finally, fourteen months ago, he died in the poor house. He had no relatives in America and his body was buried by the county.

About the time of his death it was found that valuable deposits of iron ore existed in the neighborhood of his homestead, and search was begun for Mueller. Detectives were sent all over the United States to find him and while they were following elusive clues from Arizona to Cuba and Maine to Washington, the poor man breathed his last in the Douglas county almshouse, not three miles from the offices of those Duluth men who were so anxious to find him.

One of the two mortgages held against him was by a Catholic priest of this city, who foreclosed it and then bought an assignment of the sheriff's certificate on the first mortgage, thus putting out the claimants who had sued for title.

In the meantime the discoverers of ore crept closer and closer to Mueller's land and finally the priest was able to negotiate an option of half of it to the Carnegie Steel interests for \$200,000 cash, or an annual income of \$25,000 or more, the exact amount of this income being determined by the quantity of ore mined yearly. The other half he held for \$100,000. Then ore was found by the Carnegie company and within the last few days the option has been closed and the remaining half has been absolutely withdrawn from the market as worth far more than \$100,000.

Now action has been brought by still other claimants who found Mueller's heirs living penniless in some obscure village, and there will be a hearing before the probate court this week, to determine why they shall not be declared administrators of the estate and the proceedings quashed that gave title to the priest.

If the foreclosure of Mueller's second mortgage, which was by advertisement, is valid, title rests with the priest, and he has a fortune of perhaps \$500,000; if not, the heirs and the opposing claimants will reap a still greater reward, for they will not only get the property, but will be able to overturn the option and agreement that has been made with the Carnegie Steel Company and can probably sell for a higher price. The steel company will fight with the priest in his efforts to retain control.

## RUN DOWN BY A TRAIN.

Carriage Containing a Family of Seven, Killing Five and Injuring Two.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 25.—A special to the Courier from Geneva, N. Y., says: Shortly after midnight Saturday night the midnight express on the Lehigh Valley railroad struck a carriage containing seven persons at Tuttle's Crossing, about twenty-five miles east of Rochester, instantly killing five of the occupants, fatally injuring another and badly bruising the other. All were members of a family. The dead: Mrs. Amy Smith, 48 years old. Bert Smith, 23 years old. Miss Miranda Smith, 24 years old. Glee Smith, 14 years old. Catherine Smith, 10 years old.

The injured: Porter Smith, husband of Mrs. Smith and father of the other victims. Gardner Smith, 21 years old. The family had spent the evening at a friend's house near Tuttle's Corners crossing and started home a little before night. The carriage in which they rode was a three seated affair. Porter Smith and his son, Gardner, occupied the front seat.

Before reaching the crossing the carriage was stopped and Mr. Smith listened for the train, but did not hear it in the howling gale. The horses had just crossed the track in safety when the engine of the express crashed down upon the carriage and its occupants.

Gardner Smith, who was the least injured, crawled to a station near by and secured assistance. The bodies of Mrs. Smith and her daughter, Miranda, were carried for a mile on the cowcatcher of the engine.

The body of the little girl and her two little brothers were found near the scene of the accident.

## Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Western Pennsylvania: Partly cloudy Monday; warmer and cloudy Tuesday; westerly winds, becoming variable. For Ohio: Snow flurries and warmer Monday; probably rain or snow Tuesday; winds shifting to fresh northeasterly. For West Virginia: Partly cloudy and warmer Monday; rain or snow Tuesday.